

FRUIT GROWING A BIG INDUSTRY

Annual Report of the Horticultural
Inspector of Salt Lake
County.

50,000 TREES DESTROYED

Following the Inspection of Nearly
Two Million—Advice of Orchard-
ists in Business to Stay.

Some indication of the factor the fruit growing industry has become in the State of Utah will be gleaned from the annual report of the horticultural inspector of Salt Lake county, for the year 1910. This report shows only in an indirect way the boon the inspectors of the several counties have been to the fruit grower and the advantage of rigid inspection laws.

The fact that in Salt Lake county alone, during the year, 50,000 young trees have been destroyed because of root disease, seems in itself to have worked a hardship on the fruit man, but this is in direct variance with the real situation. Fruit growers have been saved the labor of planting and caring for young trees which would have lived but a short time if they had grown at all and in their place, trees which have passed the rigid examination of the inspectors and in which the maximum likelihood of living and flourishing exists, have been planted.

It has been an unusually busy year for the Salt Lake county inspector, due to the fact that the industry is constantly growing. A quarter of a million apple trees have come under his inspection during the season; 47,000 sweet cherry and 75,000 sour cherry trees, 20,000 peach trees, 110,000 plum trees, 10,000 apricot trees and 18,000 have constituted the nursery stock inspection and it was among these that 50,000 trees with diseased roots were found and destroyed.

In this one county, four acres of ground are devoted to fruit packing sheds, and 112 acres are given over to nursery or growing stock; 111 acres of land have been added to the aggregate devoted to apple culture during the year; 46 acres have been freshly planted to peaches, 25 to sweet cherries, 14 to sour cherries, 7 to pears, 6 to grapes, 3 to apricots, 2 to plums, 6 to prunes, 20 acres to small fruits, such as berries and vine fruits.

That the small fruits are profitable is shown by the average income per acre from them, as shown in the inspector's report. This average he places at \$500 per acre. Apple orchards between the ages of 10 and 12 years net their owners an average of \$800 an

acre, he says. This average is struck from the figures of the present season and where the orchards have been properly cared for.

WORK OF INSPECTORS.

Except for the fact that the season has been too mild, the condition of the apples which have been marketed in Salt Lake during the season just closed has been the best the inspectors declare. A more severe season would have had the tendency of making the fruit more solid and it would have been better shaped. Because of the warmth, stored apples have rotted rapidly and where they have not been graded often the loss from this source has been considerable. Inspector Stay advises those who have apples stored in cellars to sort them often, declaring the saving from such precaution well pays for the time consumed.

Of the 50,000 bushes of apples which have been inspected in the county during the season, 33,000 bushes have been destroyed because of worms and the San Jose scale. Three carloads of apples have been rejected because of these faults, and were not allowed to be loaded. 270 bushels of pears have passed inspection, while but 49 bushes have been rejected and destroyed because of worms. In the apples reported, the loss has been reduced to the minimum, for these have been sold by the producer to canners, where the faulty part of the fruit can be removed. Through close inspection at the opening of the season, the Utah inspectors almost entirely wiped out the destructive insect. Twenty nests were found on nursery stock shipped into Utah from the east and these were destroyed.

In the 29 nests, but they were permitted to live, enough of the pests were contained to have filled the state within a short time. The worst trouble which the inspectors have experienced has been that caused by the green and black aphids. They were worse during the spring than they have ever been in Utah. Brown mites have also caused the department no end of worry, and pear blight, while not as bad as in former seasons, has been persistent. A great percentage of the older peach orchards has been killed because of the blight.

The strawberry weevil has been in evidence to a large degree and the damage which the larvae would have done this season is incalculable.

ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT.

Inspector J. C. Stay asked to give some advice which, followed, would reduce the pests which work havoc with the fruit, to the minimum, declared that the present time is the best time to prepare for next year's crop. The time to commence fighting the codling moth is now, he said. The destruction of the larvae which have been left from the moths of the past season is necessary and this can be done now by cleaning up the orchards and burning all brush and rubbish where the larvae would be most likely to be found. All bands should be removed from the trees and rags which may have been crutches of the limbs should be removed and burned.

Another precaution which must be taken to successfully guard against the moth is the screening of all cellar openings with wire screens. This applies to packing and storing houses where apples have been held over, as well. The larva crawls from the apple and, coarsely in any crack or crevice in the building or between boards lying around. In the spring, these places being protected, the larvae change into moths and these crawl out from the season and deposit their eggs. By screening these places the few which hatch are kept under control. The killing or keeping under control of 25 at this stage will more than pay the fruit raiser for screening these places. In most cases, there will be but one moth and one larva to screen and one moth, if allowed to get away, will in the season multiply many thousands of times. It is the moth which is caught early which pays.

The average fruit grower furnishes the moth eggs a place to incubate, cares for it until spring and then turns it loose only to fight it all summer.

WORK IN WINTER.

Still another good occupation for winter is to be given to the grower as to scrape all loose rough bark from the trees. By doing this, he exposes any larvae which may be protected beneath the bark to the cold and the pest is killed. The scale of bark of an apple tree, particularly an old one, its snugly against the tree and furnishes an ideal place for the larvae to incubate. In scraping this rough bark from the tree, it is a good idea to always scrape up, as the larva, leaving with them, but they are taken to the tree and crawl up, hiding beneath the under edge of the first piece of rough bark it comes to. The birds are greatly in the destruction of the larvae, but the embryo insect knows its enemies and hides in crevices where the birds' bill cannot reach, so the matter of larvae extermination cannot be left to the birds alone.

By doing this work in the winter, surviving in the spring will be more effective.

Fruit growers of this vicinity, as well as those from other sections of the state are to be complimented on their success in marketing so much fruit that has been practically free from worms. Many of the Utah fruit growers have been able to market all but about 5 per cent of their crops in foreign markets by educating themselves against the enemy they have to fight and with more study and more careful application of the facts laid down for the fight against the several pests, this per cent can be reduced to at most 2 per cent. Some few have already reduced the percentage they have to market in home markets less than 2 per cent.

There are few investments which pay so well as the investment of time and money in an apple orchard. This, of course, when the orchard is properly cared for.

Still another very essential qualification to success is the renewing of the strength of your ground. Heavy crops taken from orchards for a few years will entirely exhaust the fertility of the ground and this must be compensated. There is nothing better for this than good barnyard manure—some more winter work. Some growers value a load of manure at 25 cents, while others at the worth of a load of first class barn yard manure at \$3. When they are hauling one good load a day on their land, they feel they have earned a good day's wages at the sunset. This is the proper way to feel about it and a good way to prosper.

It is as necessary, declares the in-

spector, for the farmer to watch the corners to get the best prices for his products as it is that he watches his growing crop to see that the yield is as large as possible. To get into the best market, he must carefully grade his products and put them in the best marketable condition. A bushel of apples, properly graded and packed is worth two bushels thrown into a wagon and hauled to market over rough roads. The waste from the bruises cuts away half the value of the products.

The horticultural inspectors will always be found willing to help either actively or give advice on any subject regarding fruit culture that the grower may have better success with his orchards or with ornamental shade trees. They are even more than usually vigilant at nursery planting and digging time to protect the grower against infected or diseased trees. After they have made it not only possible, but imperative that the fruit grower receives clean stock, they have accomplished much and with the co-operation of the grower himself, to see that his orchard remains in good condition and free from insects and other damaging pests, there is little reason why the maximum results should not be obtained. Intelligence in spraying and pruning is a necessary qualification with the successful fruit grower.

MONEY IN PEANUTS.

Becoming a Large Industry and Is Becoming a Recognized Food.

The person who buys a nickel's worth of peanuts to munch at the ball game, to feed to the squirrels in the park, or to gladden the hearts of the kiddies at home, scarcely realizes that he has contributed to an industry that last year formed a \$1,000,000 crop, which, placed on the market, in various forms, reached the enormous sum of \$35,000,000. But it is a fact.

This little seductive nut—a resolution of which "nut" is soon forgotten—whose birthplace is America, was until comparatively recently, unappreciated, either as to the "money in it" or as a really nutritious product. Today the peanut plays an important part in pleasure, from the swell dinner party to the ever-present democracy of the circus, ball game or picnic. By far the largest part of the crop is consumed from the peanut stand, yet there are millions of bushels that go to the fattening of hogs throughout the south, and the feeding of poultry, while the vines, often cured as hay, feed thousands of head of cattle and even old mother earth is nourished by the roots of the plant, which furnish nitrogen from the air.

The result of all this is that scientists claim that the peanut, which in the past was not very highly regarded, is the only food staple that will at once nourish man, beast, bird and field. It is the most nutritious of the whole family, rich in tissue building properties, containing glucose and carbohydrates—and is the cheapest. Beyond the shadow of doubt it is first from both a dietary and economic standpoint. The fact of the matter is, the peanut is about every way in a class by itself as regards price, average number in a pound, edible part, waste and cost. Peanuts average about 250 to a pound, at a cost of 10 cents; the edible portion is 73.6, waste 26.4, and the amount of fat is placed at 50 per cent of the edible portion.—Deseret News-Tribune.



TO A WIFE
TO A MOTHER
TO A SWEETHEART
TO A LADY FRIEND

An expression of affection or good will is most charmingly evidenced by the selection of a Christmas box of McDonald's chocolates.

Quality, combining delicacy of taste, is the first essential in giving, or sending away, a pound or 5 pound package of chocolates. It may be delivered in Salt Lake, sent to New York or forwarded abroad—but in each instance the chocolates should represent the acme of quality—McDonald's, which are world known.

There will be other gifts but they should be supplemented, to round out the enjoyment of the day, by a graceful remembrance in the nature of ultra-fine chocolates—and final preference is invariably for McDonald's.

Thus it will be in Salt Lake, throughout the West, in the East. For there is a superlative, excellence, an indescribable something about these chocolates which appeals particularly to the refined taste.

MADE BY THE SAME HOUSE THAT MAKES THE FAMOUS COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

Utah Fruit Industry--1910

By J. Edward Taylor, State Horticultural Inspector

THE average person does not realize the magnitude which the horticultural interests of Utah are assuming, and will probably be astonished to learn that during the year 1910, nearly three-quarters of a million fruit trees were planted. Of this number one-half were apples, one-third peaches, and the balance divided between cherries, pears, apricots, plums and prunes, ranking in importance in the order named. With this immense planting, it is evident that the horticultural interests of Utah have passed beyond the stage where ship-shod or indifferent methods can be practiced, or the old worthless and neglected orchard tolerated. Sound business principles and approved scientific methods must be followed in the work.

The horticultural industry in Utah began almost with the arrival of the pioneers in 1847, and has grown more or less steadily ever since. The growth has not been as rapid as in many of the western states, but there is a good reason for this. The pioneer methods were necessarily crude, and of an experimental nature. Mistakes entered into the work, and prejudices arose which had to be overcome, before new orchards were planted to any very great extent. It has been a problem of eliminating the older orchards and methods before the new ones could take their place.

To those who have traveled over the state, this change has been very marked in the last few years, and one cannot help but notice the vast area which is now growing thrifty, low headed trees showing every indication of the good care and intelligent management behind them. Contrast this with a trip over the state 10 years ago, when the orchards in many cases were nothing more or less than neglected, post-ridden brush heaps.

A good example of the improvement in all the leading fruit producing counties which can deliver, not only solid cars of one variety, but solid cars of one size and grade.

THE CAR LOT FACTOR.

Ten years ago, it was only with difficulty that mixed carloads of different kinds of fruit could be assembled, but today there are individual orchards in all the leading fruit producing counties which can deliver, not only solid cars of one variety, but solid cars of one size and grade.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACK. The year 1910 has been noteworthy in this industry, from the standpoint of improvement in pack. When the area devoted to fruit growing was small, it was a difficult matter to get carloads. The growers had very little experience in packing their fruit. In these days much fruit went out in the cars which were not properly graded or packed, and Utah fruit fell into disfavor in the market. She has paid very dearly for these early mistakes, and it was only

after systematic effort and hard work on the part of associations and shippers, that the weakness was in a measure overcome. The majority of the crop this year was packed under rigid supervision, and instead of the complaints concerning the poor pack, the reverse was true, and favorable comments were heard on all sides. It is not intended to suggest that all the improvement has come in one season, but it is a fact that during this season our fruit took a long stride towards redeeming the prejudices which existed against it.

There have been a great many improvements along other lines. For instance, a few years back the nurseryman was forced to educate the grower, and dictate the varieties he should plant, while today the grower not only knows the varieties he wants to plant, but the size and the grade of tree which will give the best results.

EXIT WORMY APPLES.

One of the greatest boosts that was ever given to the fruit industry of Utah was the law passed by the last legislature barring from the markets wormy infested fruit. The worm (codling moth) is the serious obstacle the apple growing industry has had to fight. For a great many years this insect blocked the progress of apple growing. We all remember the days when the wormy apple was the rule, rather than the exception. Today the wormy orchard is a sign of carelessness and neglect.

A successful method for spraying the codling moth was devised by Dr. E. D. Ball of the Agricultural college about six years ago, and a campaign of education was carried on, both by the college and the board of horticulture, but their work did not reach the careless and indifferent fruit grower, who was raising wormy fruit, and exporting a great deal more than we are now growing thrifty, low headed trees showing every indication of the good care and intelligent management behind them.

NURSERIES.

Utah's nursery stock is finding a ready market in all the western states where heavy plantings of orchards are being made. The same kind of soil and climate, which is producing a superior quality in fruit, is likewise producing high grade nursery stock. A few years back, a heavy percentage of the stock planted in Utah was grown in the eastern states. Today, however, we are exporting a great deal more than we are importing. For instance, during the year 1910, Utah produced approximately 1,300,000 nursery trees, not including shade, ornamental shrubs, and small fruits. There were planted in the state, both of home grown and imported, a total of 750,000, leaving a balance of 550,000 in the state's favor.

as a producer. The nurserymen of Utah are spending a great deal of money in equipment and facilities for handling the increased business, and practically every nurseryman is doing everything in his power to produce not only good trees, but trees that are free from every insect, pest, and disease. Utah, for the past few years, has been the most rigid inspection of the western states.

NO OVER-PRODUCTION.

It is often suggested that the fruit industry is going to be overdone, and this conclusion is based upon the heavy planting which is going on, particularly in the Rocky mountain states. To offset this, we have a vast area in the eastern and middle states of America, where fruit growing has proven a failure, and the orchards have been neglected and they are no longer a serious factor on the market. Statistics of the United States department of agriculture show there is an actual decrease in the production of apples. The population is increasing and the fruit is becoming a necessity, rather than a luxury.

It is true that the competition on the markets is getting keener all the time, and it is a struggle to maintain commercial supremacy. However the area in the United States is limited that can produce fruit with the size, color, keeping quality and freedom from blemish of the Utah orchard. Facilities for handling fruit are being improved every year, and thousands of dollars are being spent by the railroads, by the government, and by the various state departments to improve the present methods, so it is reasonable to suppose that with the increased consumption and better facilities for reaching the markets, that the commercial interests will amply provide for the increased production. The markets for western grown fruits are going to be the entire civilized earth, rather than the cities of the United States.

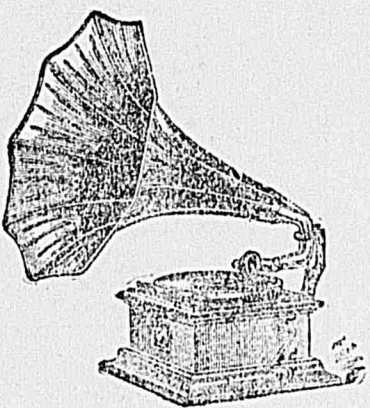
SOME NEEDS.

Business Intelligence and ability must be put into the work, both from the standpoint of production, and marketing. We must have a stronger representation on all of the big markets of the country, and the state has got to educate the men who are going to handle and market the 10,000 cars of fruit which she will produce annually within the next five or six years. A system must be devised for handling the by-products of the orchards at a profit. Wasteful methods can no longer be tolerated, if the industry is going to succeed in the greatest measure.

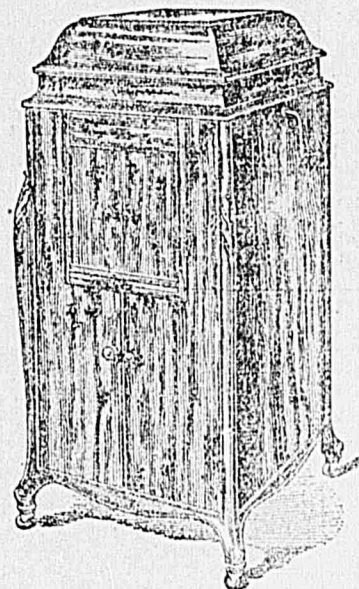
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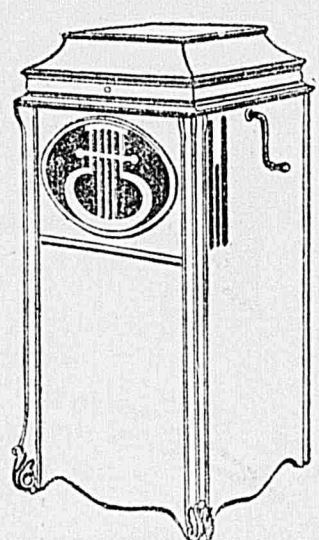


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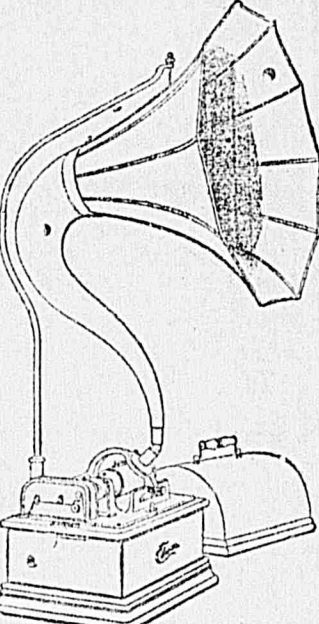
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